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THURSDAY, MARCH 23 1911

三拜禮

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## Telegrams.

### PEACE DINNER IN NEW YORK.

SIR EDWARD GREY INVITED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been invited as a guest to attend the Peace Dinner at New York on April 8th.

### THE PLAGUE.

#### MANCHURIA RESTORED TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 23.

Manchuria is now restored to normal conditions.

The railway traffic thus far suspended or impeded owing to the plague was resumed today, and is now being carried on with its usual briskness.

The official and volunteer "plague fighters" have been disbanded, and life generally has resumed the ordinary routine.

### JAPANESE DIET.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Tokyo, March 23.

The Imperial Diet closed today for the recess.

The closing ceremony was largely attended, and was most impressive.

### BRITISH SECRETARY FOR WAR.

#### NOMINATED FOR A PEERAGE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has been nominated for a peerage.

### SINGAPORE'S POPULATION.

#### CENSUS RETURNS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.

The census returns for Singapore show an estimated population of 285,000 as compared with 228,000 in 1901.

## Telegrams.

### PLOTS IN PORTUGAL.

#### MONARCHISTS AT WORK.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

A serious monarchist military plot has been discovered by the authorities in Portugal.

Numerous arrests have been made, and considerable excitement has been aroused throughout the country.

[At the request of ex-King Manuel that the inventory of his property should be expedited, the Minister of Public Works inspected the treasure chamber in the subterranean vaults of the Palace Necessidades, wherein were deposited the Crown jewels and personal valuables of the royal family. These consist of a superb table service of solid German silver weighing over one ton, the crown and sceptre of solid gold studded with precious stones, and several bricks of gold, the largest weighing 55lb. The gem collection consists of a safe full of resplendent jewels, among which is the diadem of ex-Queen Amelia, also the necklace given by her father, the Comte de Paris, valued at £40,000. The whole contents of the treasure chamber are valued at £650,000.

In an official note published in the Press the Minister of Finance states that all valuables which are proved to be the private property of ex-King Manuel and Queen Amelia will be handed over to them, and that those which belong to the State, such as the crown and sceptre, will be placed in the National Museum.]

### DOM MIGUEL, OF BRAGANZA, AWAITS A CALL TO THRONE.

#### PORTUGUESE PRETENDER SAYS THE REPUBLIC CANNOT LAST.

Vienna, February 4.—Dom Miguel of Braganza, head of the old Portuguese monarchical house which has been exiled since 1836, admitted a reporter yesterday to a long conversation. He is a man to whom Europe is turning her eyes as the probable arbiter of the future destiny of his harassed country.

It was dark when the reporter arrived at the little village of Seebenstein, two hours' railway journey from Vienna. The prince's butler met me with a lantern to guide me to the Schloss, a roomy country house, standing among trees close to the station. In his large working room, standing in a circle of light thrown by a lamp on a desk, was the pretender, a tall man with the bearing of a soldier, for Dom Miguel is a retired colonel of an Austrian Hussar regiment.

His smooth hair lies closely to his head, with no trace of gray to mark his fifty-eight years. His full face has the healthy colour of the open air man, and the horns and antlers that hang in row over row on the walls of the Schloss Seebenstein speak to his keenness as a hunter. His heavy, dark and carefully trimmed moustache does not hide the mobile lines of his expressive mouth.

**QUIETNESS AND DIGNITY**  
But it is in his deep lustrous eyes that the expression of the prince's face lies. There is always a sadness in them, but there is kindness and quiet, inborn dignity as well. They are the eyes of a king in exile who loves his country. There is a warm,

## Telegrams.

almost jovial, cordiality in Dom Miguel's bearing that charms you at once, though while we talked for an hour at tea about Portugal his manner changed to a deep earnestness.

It was not the manner of an ambitious prince, eager to regain the throne which his house had lost, but of a conscientious man who believes he may soon be called upon to render service to his country; who sees a hard and even dangerous path before him, towards which he feels himself impelled by a simple sense of duty.

"Whether my country will call me back," he said, "I do not yet know, but if they do, or if the path of duty otherwise opens clearly before me, I shall go and sacrifice myself to the uttermost to rescue Portugal from her present anarchical condition. This republican government cannot last."

"I do not think my cousin Dom Manuel will be recalled to the throne. Though I have never met him, I believe he had good intentions, but was ill-counselled and surrounded by place-seekers. The Portuguese will soon want a ruler of their own race, and the house of the Braganzas is the only royal line that remains."

#### NO PROGRAM ARRANGED.

"It is hard for me to tell you what would be my political program if I were recalled to Portugal. So much would necessarily depend upon the actual circumstances. One of the first things I would do would be to summon a convention of the cortes, an assembly of the leading and influential men of all parts of the country. To them I would intrust the task of re-establishing the government on the lines of the old and well-tried Portuguese cortes system. For seventy years Portugal's politics have been in the hands of two rival parties, professedly political and really place-seeking."

"Secondly, the national finances must be reformed. There is much corruption. Those with political influence often escape paying taxes altogether. If every Portuguese paid his fair share the national exchequer would have a surplus. I should favor legislation to encourage agriculture. Portugal is rich in undeveloped resources. I should do all I could to promote works of irrigation."

"Another of my ideals for my country is to encourage the upper classes to work. Many gifted young Portuguese of means are now content to lead aimless lives, or at most to hold a sinecure obtained by family influence."

#### A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"I believe the course of events will be like this. The present condition of affairs will get worse and worse. Before very long there will be another crisis, a revolution against the republic. A commune may be established in Lisbon."

"Then, when the revolution is over, the Portuguese may say, 'This anarchy is unbearable. We must have a king.' Or, during the course of the revolution the troops of the north might decide to march on the capital and send to me, saying, 'Come to lead us.' Then, despite the fact that I am at a time of life when men usually seek rest and peace, I should doubtless feel it my duty to go."

"Soon I shall go to Bay of Biarritz, not for political reasons, but for the warmer climate. I shall probably be visited there by some of my supporters. My career in Portugal has been gaining for several years past. It is spreading among a people distressed by the present chaotic condition of the country, disillusioned by the vacillation and injustice of their republican rulers, and alienated in their deeply ingrained religious sentiment by the assaults on the convents and attacks on the church."

## Telegrams.

### DELHI DURBAR.

#### TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

The great durbar at Delhi is to be held on December 12th this year.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary will start from England about the middle of November.

#### IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Allahabad, February 17.—It is expected that, from twelve to fourteen thousand Imperial Service troops will take part in the grand parade at the Delhi Durbar. It is understood that the manoeuvres of the troops ordered to concentrate on Delhi for the Durbar in December will take place in the Girgaon district.

#### THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Simla, February 22nd.—Army Headquarters are busy making preliminary arrangements for the military display at the Delhi Durbar. It will take the form of a great manoeuvre in districts surrounding Delhi—which represent the famous battle fields of Indian History. It is settled that 80,000 regular and 14,000 Imperial Service troops will take part in the camp of exercise. The cost, it is said, will be high and some place the figures at about seventy-five lakhs. The camp office of the Q. M. G.'s divisions has now been opened at Delhi. It is expected that representatives of Foreign Powers will be present at the manoeuvres.

Karachi, Feb. 28.—A requisition signed by nine Councillors of the Karachi Municipality has been sent to the President of the Municipality to call a special general meeting under Section 26 on Wednesday, March 22nd, to discuss the following proposition: "To be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandra Vishindas, Municipal Councillor:—That on behalf of the Karachi Municipality the President do take steps to invite His Majesty the King-Emperor to take his departure for England from this port in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi."

### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, March 22.

The Board of Communications has instructed the chief district engineer in charge of the Honan-Shansi Railway to have the above railway completed by next year.

### AN AUDIENCE DESIRED BY A VICEROY.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has asked the Throne to grant him an audience.

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

#### AN INVESTIGATION.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Board of Finance has instructed the ex-Taoist of Shanghai, Tasi Nai Huang, to proceed to Peking to settle the misappropriated government funds without delay.

## Telegrams.

### PARLIAMENTARY TRIP TO THE FAR EAST.

#### TO VISIT HONGKONG.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.

Sir Herbert Raphael (Liberal M.P. for South Derbyshire) is organising a Parliamentary pleasure party to charter a liner for the purpose of visiting the Far East.

Their itinerary will include Singapore, Hongkong and Yokohama, whence they will return to Calcutta in time for the Coronation Durbar.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### GRAND COUNCIL ADVISED.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to the Grand Council stating that the Japanese Diet has had several private discussions about the development of the Three Eastern Provinces.

He urged the Grand Council to take precautionary measures against the Japanese plans being carried out.

### CANTON'S TARTAR GENERAL.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Shing Fun to be the Tartar General of Canton, and instructing Tsang Chi, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, to stay in Peking to await an appointment.

### CHINA'S FRONTIERS.

#### NO PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Grand Council has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from holding meetings about the frontier disputes, and from establishing societies for the protection of frontier questions.

### China Is Helpless.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili has had a discussion with the President and Vice President of the Army Board, about the frontier disputes. They are of opinion that these disputes must be settled amicably, as it is impossible for China to prepare for war, since she is unable to protect her own frontiers.

### Empress Dowager Consulted.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Prince Regent has had an audience with the Empress Dowager about the frontier disputes and the expenses of the Imperial household.

## Telegrams.

### THE VETO BILL.

#### EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

London, March 22nd.

Strong rumours are current in the House of Commons lobby that the constitutional crisis will not be settled before the Coronation, and that the Veto Bill will not be passed before the end of August. Both the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Chronicle" state that prominent Liberals and Labourites have lately been unofficially sounded relative to their willingness to consider a compromise.

[The scheme brought forward by the Unionist Peers in the form of Resolutions just before the elections was an earnest of good will. But the time was too short to enable the public fully to grasp its significance, and it had to face at once the full torrent of misrepresentation which is considered legitimate at elections and is, indeed, their principal feature. If these Resolutions were now reduced to a bill and passed through the House of Lords while the Parliament Bill is going through the Commons, the country would have an assurance that the Peers are in earnest, and an opportunity of considering their proposals at leisure without the distraction of a General Election. Then when Easter was reached the materials for a complete settlement would be before us jointly contributed by the two Houses.—"The Times."]

### LAND TENURE BY ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

#### PROHIBITION BILL PASSED.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 23rd,

7.50 a.m.

A Sacramento message reports that the Senate of the State of California, U.S.A., has passed into law a Bill prohibiting aliens from holding land within the State.

Similar Bills which had been previously introduced into the Senate periodically were never finally enacted.

### THE GERMAN NAVY.

#### NEW DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 23, 7.50 a.m.

The new German battleship of the Dreadnought type has been launched at Kiel.

As she left the ways she was christened "Der Kaiser."

### RAW OPIUM.

#### LIKIN BUREAUS ABOLISHED.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Board of Finance has memorialized the Throne to have all the bureaux for levying likin on native raw opium in the various provinces abolished.

## Telegrams.

### CHINA WANTS PEACE.

#### NO PREPARATION FOR HOSTILITIES.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Prince Regent has instructed H.E. Na Tung to settle the disputes with Russia amicably, and on no account should China prepare for hostilities.

#### Russia Firm.

[THE "SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to the Grand Council for instructions, as the Russian demands are very firm.

Those who are unequivocally certain regarding the difficulties between China and Russia are sure regarding the demands of Russia against China. It is not for any Power to define the difficulties. In the case of Russia the lines of policy regarding Mongolia are very clear. China may produce evidence of arrangements that prove the consolidation of her authority. But in the face of Russian proof that military evidence is given full play in Mongolia, there is no room for Chinese protestations.—"Singapore Free Press."

The "Singapore Free Press" in an excellent article on the Russo-Chinese situation says:—If Russia chooses to push, China must take the push, or resist. The whole position is a perfect example of the ultimate basis of racial development—namely, the exertion of contrary pressures, and the yielding of the weaker to the stronger. Statesmen may talk as they like of sentiment, humanitarianism, universal peace and all the rest of the stock clap-net, but whatever these amount to they are evanescent phantasies, mere temporary arrestments of the final forces—those of race, efficiency, energy and population power. We are quite satisfied that all the arbitration treaties and Hague Conferences are mere pills to cure an earthquake, and the earthquake when it does come will take no stock of these superficial palliations. For these reasons we consider that Russian pressure on Mongolia is simply the registration of a reading of a political steam gauge. An overplus of pressure on one side means a yielding on the other. Collision is merely an incident. It will change nothing. In the case of the Russo-Japan war race pressures ending in collision left the case rather open, the advantage for the time being with Japan. Nothing in heaven or earth or hell can alter the race pressures. Diplomacy may delay. That is all, and all the forces remain in play. For the present Russia, having regular pour mous sauter, is beginning again at the beginning, that is extending her influence in Asia from the closest base in Western Il. Those who look at what is happening and is about to happen as a mere casual incident, capable of reversal, do not begin to understand. Those who see in all this one rule of progress in a rigid programme of thousands of miles of advance are right. Casual incidents do not count. It is the eternal invincible process that must be considered.



## Banks.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000.  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling.....\$15,000,000.  
Silver.....\$16,250,000.  
\$31,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:—  
Hon. Mr. Henry Knicker—Chairman.  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., J. R. Lenzmann, Esq.,  
G. Balloch, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,  
Andrew Forbes, Esq., W. Logan, Esq.,  
Esq., Robert Shawan, Esq.,  
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C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Sicks, Esq.,  
CHIEF MANAGER:—  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB,  
MANAGER:—  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER,  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY  
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of  
2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1854.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent.

W. A. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Yen 24,000,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS.....16,660,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:—  
TOKIO, HANKOW,  
KOBE, TIENTSIN,  
OSAKA, PEKIN,  
NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG,  
LONDON, DALNY,  
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,  
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, LIAOYANG,  
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,  
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,  
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.  
" 6 ".....3½ " " "  
" 3 ".....3 " " "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$3,250,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—  
60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—  
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
Bank of England,  
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,  
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " 3½ " " "  
For 3 " 3 " " "

GEO. HOGG,  
Manager.  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

## Banks.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$1,200,000.  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED,  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON  
AGENCY.

BRANCHES:—  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED,  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON  
AGENCY.

DIRECTOR:—  
DR. DISCONTINO GRESILL-  
SCHAF.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

H. TIMMERSCHIEDT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:—  
J. A. WATTS, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

ASTOR British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$3,855,885.00  
Assets.....8,115,250.00  
Income for Year.....3,566,559.00  
Insurance Fund.....8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS, Esq., District Manager, Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

B. W. TAPPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., T. P. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

Entimensions.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [34]

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

## Mails.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. About 26th Mar. Freight only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. About 31st Mar. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, VIA DEYANHA. About 1st April. See Special Advertisement.

LONDON, VIA ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID. About 5th April. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. About 8th April. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [25]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

## GRAND HOTEL.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor, Manager. [457]

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911.

## ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL, Proprietor, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1910. [27]

## OPEN AIR SKATING RINK.

AT BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M., 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

Hongkong, 11th March, 1911.

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD, Props.

## BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [902]

## Entimensions.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watlin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length...115 ft. Docking Length...175 ft. Docking Length...181 ft.

Width of Entrance 80 " Width of Entrance 52 " Width of Entrance 63 "

Water on Blocks...28 " Water on Blocks...26 " Water on Blocks...21.5 "

Moorings basin 600 feet by 100 feet by 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 292, or 2550, Iritancho Office 2251.

100 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 353 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,313 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet or over water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding, with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 13th, 1910. [32]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911.

## ORENSTEIN &amp; KOPPEL.

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Hongkong, 5th March, 1911. [407]

## KAISER SHOWS THE SIGNS OF OLD AGE.

[BY COUNT VON ELPHBERG]

Berlin, January 28.—The now photograph of the Kaiser, which was published in connection with his 52nd birthday, reveals the fact that William the Second is rapidly becoming an old man. The remarkable vitality that characterized him in middle age is disappearing.

The Emperor's face betrays many signs of approaching senility. There are creases and wrinkles about the eyes and nose; the cheeks are become drawn and pulled, the eyes have lost the brilliant fire of youth and the hair has already reached a deep tinge of gray. These indications, which are so evident in the Kaiser's latest photographs, have also become noticeable to those constantly in his environment.

This astonishing energy that was the Kaiser's most prominent characteristic in former years has been replaced by a kind of passive acquiescence in everything that happens. Where he formerly uttered a hundred words he now utters ten. Instead of dashing about day by day from early morning until late at night, he has become of almost reposed habits, and in this respect it has become easier to live in his vicinity, because in former times he tired his relatives, friends and attendants to the point of exhaustion.

Together with these symptoms the Emperor has become more moderate and less impetuous in his judgments. He is no longer the same determined upholder of imperial autocracy and honor, if the present process continues, develop into a constitutional monarch of his own free will. Age is bringing wisdom and the Kaiser at sixty promises to be a radically different man from the Kaiser of thirty.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, a nephew of the late King Edward and cousin to the Kaiser, has gone into the business of hotel keeper at Oberhof, a health resort on the summit of the Thuringian mountains. Oberhof possesses the natural qualities of a health resort, but the place-lacked suitable accommodations. The Duke, seeing this, has erected a modern luxurious hotel.

The duke visits the establishment once a fortnight, revises accounts, inspects the general course of affairs and keeps a tight grip on the enterprise. His going into business has made him immensely popular among his subjects and especially the residents of the Oberhof district.

PACIFIC TRADE.

THE LATEST TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

An agreement of great importance to all engaged in Oriental trade, was entered into in January by the Western Pacific Railroad and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The effect of this agreement, it is said, will be to establish for the first time real competition in traffic between America and Asia through the port of San Francisco.

The railroad and the Japanese steamship company are to co-operate in the shipment of both freight and passengers. Joint tariffs have been published. Hitherto the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has worked under an agreement with the Pacific Mail Company, the two steamer lines sharing the traffic for the Orient brought to San Francisco by the transcontinental railroads.

The "Chronicle" predicts that the action of the Western Pacific and the steamship company will compel their competitors, the Pacific Mail line and the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, to publish joint tariffs showing the propositions of through rates received by the railroads. The new agreement, says the paper, means a material reduction in the cost of through Oriental shipments, and will bring the Western Pacific into competition with the Hill lines and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which carry Oriental shipments to and from Puget Sound ports.







## Intimations.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily—Ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## OUR DIARY.

Thursday, 23rd March.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society Concert, R. E. Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, 25th March.

Green Island Cement Company Ltd., Meeting, 11.30 a.m.

Devonian Dinner, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong Volunteers Corps, Annual Inspection.

Engineers' Dinner.

Volunteer Sergeants' dinner—Concert, City Hall.

Monday, 27th March.

Crown Land Sale, 3 p.m.

Seamen's Institute Concert.

Tuesday, 28th March.

China Borneo Company, Ltd., annual meeting, 12.15 p.m.

V.R.C. Athletic Sports, entries close.

Friday, 31st March.

Lady Lugard "At Home."

Bandmann Opera Co., Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 1st April.

K.O.Y.L.I. Regimental Races, at Race Course.

Oxford and Cambridge Dinner.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911

## THE PORTUGUESE PENDULUM.

A pendulum is one of the most useful articles that has ever been invented, but a too active political pendulum is one of the most disturbing elements in life. Under even the most meagre constitution it prevents laws being enacted as they are needed, paralyses trade and commerce, and generally upsets the lives of the people. Portugal is in danger to-day of arriving at such a sorry state. As our London correspondent telegraphs, a plot to restore Dom Manoel to the throne has been discovered among the military, and, if we may judge by history, it indicates that the events of October 6, but this time with the Royalists in the van, are likely to be reproduced. There is always something sorrowful in the collapse of a Royal house; even the most lurid republican must feel a twinge at the destruction of generations-old glory; but when it has once been accomplished it is worse than foolish in an age so dependable upon settled conditions of life, and striving so hard to ameliorate life, to revert to the methods of a swashbuckling age which enjoyed nothing better than waving a sword for the particular "benny Prince Charlie" of the moment. We hope therefore that if Portugal suddenly discovers that she has made a mistake and cannot do without the House of Braganza that she will make known her need without any further spilling of blood, destruction of priceless objects of art, and general tumult. It is a matter of absolute indifference to the world at large whether Portugal has or has not a king—although, as we have said, there is the sentimental ceiling for royalty—but it is not a matter of indifference that general conditions should be disturbed in any part of the globe, and while it is very fine and romantic and picturesque to draw the sword in defence of our opinions or to thrust them upon others it is a foolish way of settling difficulties. We are closely connected with Portugal here in Hongkong; many of our leading residents acknowledge the flag of that country; and we may therefore express the hope that however the political pendulum in Portugal may swing it will not, like that of the Inquisition, work harm or cause loss of life.

## STUDYING THE EAST.

Within the last few days we have had to note in this column two interesting facts in connection with the East, one mentioned in our telegraphic news supplied by Router. The first was the renowned agitation to increase the fleet out here, and the second, that a sort of "tour of study" in the Far East is to be undertaken by various members of Parliament. Details of the proposed tour will be found in our special telegraphic service on Page 1. This visit of certain of our legislators will be welcomed by all who have interests this side of Suez—that is to say, a large proportion of the commercial world. In comparison to the importance of the East the knowledge of it among the members of the Mother of Parliaments is

slight, dangerously so, we may say; and it is indeed high time that an attempt was made by them to become expert. In these days, when even the highest intelligence is more or less useless without practical knowledge it seems extraordinary that so fundamental a task as the study by parliamentarians of a region which may be affected by their legislation should call for comment; but as we know to our cost, with bitter memories of the opium agitation in our minds, "hon. members' knowledge of the East is far from equal to their eagerness to interfere with it. This visit therefore is welcome, even if the welcome is somewhat tinged with trepidation, for we cannot disguise from ourselves the danger, greater than pure ignorance, of hasty opinions being formed by the tourists. This is a very real danger. We have the example of Mr. Kair Hardie in India to point it out to us, and it behooves us to take thought as to how we are to receive the visitors so that they shall not leave China more ignorant than before. You cannot teach a child to spell by showing him groups of letters, nor can we expect the touring Parliamentarians to arrive just conclusions unless we come forward with our expert knowledge of conditions and needs, and place it at their disposal. There is a danger that the necessity of this visit will rob it of its true importance. In our eyes, and we therefore take this early opportunity of urging the Government and the General Chamber of Commerce at once to take steps to put themselves in communication with the promoters of the tour. No pains should be spared to prepare for their arrival. There is no need to make the tour one of triumphal progress; the undertaking is no more than the hon. members' duty, since they do not feel called upon to refrain from comment during debate on Far Eastern affairs; but it is also our duty to assist them to place themselves au fait with our needs and problems. Both our Government and, of course, the Chamber of Commerce, are keenly alive to the vital necessity of supporting trade in every way, and we hope they will join in arranging at least, so far as Hongkong is concerned, that the Parliamentarians will not leave lacking a sound knowledge of its affairs.

## HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The German Mail of the 22nd February was delivered in London on March 22nd.

Athletic sports in connection with H.M.S. Minotaur will be held on the Naval yard parade ground on Saturday.

We regret to have to record the death of Rev. David L. Anderson, D. D., President of the Soochow University, which took place at Soochow on the 16th inst., of pneumonia.

Mr. Van den Born, the aviator, will deliver a lecture on the art of flying at the City Hall on Friday at 5 p.m. It is expected that there will be a large attendance to hear an expert discourse on so interesting a subject.

The Chinese cruiser, Hai Shen, under the command of Captain Yang, arrived in Singapore on the 17th from Hongkong on her way to Penang. She is a vessel of 2,700 tons and carries a crew of 270.

Mr. Warwick Major expects to have his theatrical Colombo ready by the end of the month. At first he is giving a bioscope entertainment, with all the latest novelties. Later on, he hopes to give dramatic and other entertainments of a more ambitious nature.

## SUPREME COURT.

## QUESTION OF COSTS.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Potter mentioned to the Chief Justice that the Official Receiver felt rather diffident in prosecuting such cases for the protection of creditors, as generally the estate had little or no funds to meet the costs, and he was afraid of costs being given against him personally.

Mr. Slade said that they did not want the Official Receiver to attack people, and then to say that he had no funds in hand to pay costs.

His Lordship said that there ought to be a fund for the Official Receiver to bring on such cases. A fund ought to be created for that purpose.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Marcus Slade made an application for the winding up of the company in the matter of Sin Kai Kung Yit & Co., Ltd. (a Chinese newspaper).

Mr. Slade said that the petition had been duly advertised. The position was a somewhat peculiar one. The position was that of one of the two liquidators in the company appointed to voluntarily wind up the concern, which was afterwards held to be invalid. The company decided to wind up voluntarily and appointed liquidators but failed in the necessary formalities, and the winding up was invalid "ab initio." Before the invalidity was discovered the liquidators had sold some property of the company and received the proceeds of money. They had also defended an action brought against them by a party who alleged that he had entered into a binding contract to buy the property. In that action the liquidators incurred considerable costs which were duly taxed and judgment given against them. Plaintiff absconded from Hongkong and execution was issued against him but nothing was recovered. Meanwhile the liquidators had paid over to the directors of the company the whole of the money received from the purchaser of the property under what they understood to be a guarantee that the directors would refund the money if necessary. When the liquidators failed to get their taxed costs from the unsuccessful litigant, the directors turned round and said that the liquidators were now out of pocket for the costs. The position of the liquidators was nothing as they could not take legal steps to call up the unearned capital of the company. There were no means of getting any money unless a winding up order was made by the Court and a Receiver appointed to get back the money wrongfully received by the directors or made a call on the shareholders. Those facts were stated in the petition. Notice had been served on the directors. Counsel therefore asked the Court for the winding up order.

His Lordship granted the order subject to any questions which might arise.

## THE ARBITRATION ACT.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Slade and Mr. Pollock appeared for the respective parties in the matter of an arbitration between Sander, Wiener & Co., and the Wing On firm, and in the matter of the Arbitration Act.

Mr. Pollock before opening his case wished to put in some documents, when Mr. Slade objected on the ground that the only matter before the Court was a special case.

Mr. Pollock argued that the special case to be stated did not raise the points of law that they desired to raise. It did not fairly raise the points that they asked the arbitrators to state.

Mr. Slade said that the matter before the Court now was a special case stated by the arbitrators and nothing else. If his friend was not satisfied he could have proceeded in another way and compelled the arbitrators to state the case in the way he wanted it to be stated. Under the Act the proper procedure was to ask the Court to compel the arbitrators to state a special case. Counsel was sorry that the arbitrators were not present as they were entitled to. If the arbitrators wished the Court's guidance they would have to state their case or the

Court would order them to seek guidance on any points of law when asked by either party.

Mr. Pollock said the broad principle underlying his friend's argument was untenable. It was not to be supposed that arbitrators when they were asked by a party to the arbitration to state certain points of law for the decision of the Court could state those points of law in such a way as was not unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned.

Counsel then argued at great length on the points of law to be raised.

## WORLD'S NEWS.

Lord Charles Berosford has been adopted as a Unionist candidate for the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

The South African House of Assembly has passed the second reading of the Post Office Bill which contains a clause debarring conclusion of mail contracts with any shipping company granting rebates. Sir P. Graaf, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, introducing the bill suggested that preferential treatment should be extended at the ports to liners not belonging to the shipping ring. The Minister declared that South Africans intended to be masters in their own home.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Smuts, Minister of the Interior, emphasised the necessity of organising the defence of South Africa before taking part in any Imperial plan. Government intended to fortify Table Bay, and they hoped that within a year it would be as strong as any place in the world. The importance of Durban as a coaling station was of even greater moment, and a scheme was being formulated in this connection. Mr. Smuts advocated a system of annual training similar to that provided in Lord Kitchener's scheme of Australian defence. For this purpose a military college was necessary.

London, March 7.—"The Times" replies to the article in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" on 5th instant, in which it was declared that the question of the construction of the Baghdad railway was settled between Turkey and the Baghdad railway company, in language of some acerbity. The journal says that Great Britain has certain interests and rights to maintain and when the railway is carried down to the Gulf neither Germany nor Constantinople despite their tall talk can in the long run ignore them.

## LOG BOOK.

H.M.S. Britomart left Shanghai on the 16th.

Newchwang advices state that the North China Steamship Co., Yingkow, is reported to have placed an order for two new steamers, one each with the Hongkong Shipbuilding Yard and the Osaka Iron Works. These steamers are intended chiefly for the operation of the Yingkow-Shanghai service and according to their plans will be 1,500 tons gross, 300 ft. long, 32 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep and 1,100 tons gross, 215 ft. long, 31 ft. wide and 13 ft. deep, respectively.—"China Critic."

The loan of one million five hundred thousand by the Chamber of Commerce to be used in the construction of docks at Haiphong will soon be obtained. Comment is made upon the fact, however, that although the Chamber of Commerce is held responsible for the loan, it will not have the right of disposing of the funds, as the work will be undertaken by the Public Works Department and the money for the various works be allocated by it, a course of procedure to which the inhabitants of Haiphong are opposed.

Lieut. H. F. G. Carter, 2nd Battalion K.O.Y.L.I., has arrived in the command for posting to the 1st Battalion.

Owing to the late arrival of Mlle. Gauthier, the concert announced for Saturday in the City Hall has been postponed.

Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to Lt. Col. G. D. Close, R.E., Major H. L. Kirke, R.G.A., Lieut. D. S. Dodgson, R.G.A., Lieut. C. H. Russell, 120th Bulohistan Infantry.

## BOWLING CLUB DINNER.

## A JOVIAL EVENING.

There was a good deal of Scotch about the annual dinner of the Kowloon Bowling Green, last night. Scotch, in the sense that our Scottish friends predominated and were well backed up by several North-countrymen. The recently appointed president, Mr. D. Harvey, was in the chair, whilst acting as vice-chairman were Messrs. Duncan and John Lambert. On the chairman's right, sat Inspector A. C. Langley, representing the Police, and Mr. W. Stewart of the Kowloon C.C., on his left sat Mr. A. Bloway of the Civil Service and Mr. J. H. Mead of the K. C. C.

Fifty men were packed into the "bungalow," and if ever the need of more commodious premises was made apparent it was last night. Justice having been done (a very acceptable dinner, the usual loyal toast, was submitted from the chair).

The Chairman next proposed "Our sports" and recounted with gusto the many triumphs with which the Club records had been emblazoned in the course of the past year's play. In response, Mr. G. R. Edwards made a neat little speech on behalf of the bowling section and suggested that as this was primarily a bowling club, the bowling men should "entuse" sufficiently to keep the ancient game in the forefront. Mr. A. Ramsey spoke on behalf of the tennis players. Mr. W. Davison of Kowloon Docks followed up with a very happy speech as an exponent and keen supporter of croquet. Mr. Davison is going home to Ireland shortly on leave and he took the opportunity of impressing upon members the unsurpassable attractions and benefits of croquet as a recreation. With his Hibernian witicism, the speaker kept the company alive as long as he was on his feet and there were roars of laughter when he made the admission that Mr. Rutter had not much use for the game of croquet: the "G.O.M." he said, had told him privately that croquet was a slow game and that he would not even allow his dog to play it! Needless to say, Mr. Davison's genuine indignation at this libel on his favourite pastime was heartily sympathised in by his fellow members.

In proposing "Kindred Clubs," Mr. John Lambert implicitly observed the advice given to budding speakers—"to stand up, speak up, shut up," and his remarks were cordially echoed by the Clubites. Mr. W. Stewart spoke on behalf of the Kowloon Cricket Club and remarked upon the spirit of cordiality existing between the clubs. Inspector Langley, responding for the Police Recreation Club, "chipped" some of the previous speakers a bit about their references to having "knocked the stuffing" out of the visiting clubs; he wished the club equal success in the future, however, and the portly Inspector admitted amid much laughter that he had no doubt of their ability to achieve victories if they could knock the stuffing out of their visitors as well as they had contrived to knock the stuffing in that night!

In adding his voice to the response to the toast, Mr. A. Bloway of the Civil Service Club made the remark that reference had been made by a previous speaker to the historic game of bowls in which Drake was engaged on Plymouth Hoe when news arrived that the Spanish Armada had put to sea. As a native of Plymouth he could only say, that although there was a plot of land called "The Bowling Green" in the town he had never seen the game of bowls played until he came to Hongkong. The toast of "The ladies" had been entrusted to Mr. R. Hall of Holt's godowns and it could not have been left in better hands. Mr. Hall was distinctly happy in his remarks, and the flavour of his accent was genuinely Doric; he referred, in passing, to the imminent departure of Messrs. Hughes and Davison. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. Morris of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

"Absent friends" was proposed by Mr. G. T. Lloyd, who made reference to the many old members who had done yeoman service to the Club and whose memories would be cherished for many years to come. He made special reference to Mr. Russell, who had been for some time en-

joying the hospitality of the home country, and to Captain Milroy, a good sport who is at present unfortunately confined to a hospital ward, and expressed the wishes of the members for their speedy return. Mr. C. Little responded to the toast of "The visitors."

Amongst those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Messrs. Gow, Edwards, Maxwell, Brown and Hall, and Captain Macdonnell. The accompanying were Messrs. Duncan and Lambert.

The toast of the "President" was proposed by Mr. Martin.

There were also present Mr. Jolly, Captains Macdonnell and Scott.

## THE BIG CHINESE BANK FAILURE.

## LOCAL FIRMS HARD HIT.

The news of a big bank failure in the North, announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday, is confirmed by further advices since received. The bank in question—by name Yee Sien Yuen—is one of the most prominent and influential financial houses and has branches all over China. It is reported that the failure was brought about by the action of the Peking branch in suspending payment yesterday afternoon. We hear that several firms in Hongkong have been very hardly hit by this failure.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

A great sensation has been created here in official and commercial circles by the failure of one of the most influential native banks, under the name of Yee Sien Yuen. For four years this bank has commanded universal confidence throughout China. The sum involved is believed to be a heavy one.

The bank is said to have been established by the descendants of that famous and distinguished statesman, the late Li Hung Chang. In view of the connections of the bank, hopes are entertained that this matter may be settled satisfactorily.

It is also reported that another native bank has failed simultaneously in Shanghai.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SINGAPORE SHARES.

In their share circular dated the 15th inst., Messrs. Fraser and Co. state:—Another quiet week has passed with little of interest to report. Rubbers are quiet, with, however, a little more attention devoted to local shares. Mining and industrials show a little change.

Rubber.—Kuala Lumpur have been done at 48, Highlands 45 10s. to 45 3s. 6d., Lanadonis, vendors, 95s., Ladbury 73s. 14d., Tehraus 70s. 7d., Kaminings fully paid 7s. 3d., Sumatra Parus 12s., Cheropoko 3s. 9d., and Tanjong Malims 6s. 6d. prem. Pegohs have been sold at \$31. Singapore and Johore have changed hands at \$13.25 and \$13.75, Malakoffs \$2.20, and \$2.15, Malaka Pindas \$1.10, Sembawang 50 cents, Kempas \$3.50, United Singapore \$1.55, Port Dicksons \$7.50, and the partly paid shares at \$1.50 premium. Mining.—There have been a few dealings in Belats which are firm at \$5.50. Belats have been placed at \$1.50, and Tronols have advanced to \$16.50 buyers, with sellers at \$16.75.

General.—Straits Traders are quiet at \$53.50, Fraser and Neaves are wanted at \$37, and Riley, Hargreaves have been placed at \$82.50.

## LANGKAT TOBACCO.

It will interest shareholders in the United Langkat Plantations to hear that their tobacco fetched high prices at the first sales on March 11, viz: S. Gorpa 13 38 per lb. (footleaf) P. Tjornin 1.73 P. Djamtos 1.45. The tobacco of the Amsterdam Langkat (adjoining Teorango) was sold at \$2.62 and \$2.59. The above two companies realized the top prices of the sale.

## CRICKET.

The Civil Service Cricket Club against the R.G.A., fixed for Saturday, is cancelled.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard presided.

There were also present:—  
H.E. Major-General Anderson.  
Hon. Mr. G. Clementi, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. Clitham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar-General.

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Kewick.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

**The New Liquor Duties.**

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai moved and followed:—Resolved that the resolution proposed by the Colonial Secretary and passed by this Council at its last meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1911, relating to the duty leviable upon intoxicating liquors be amended by substituting 20 cents for 30 cents in paragraph (a) and 30 cents for 40 cents in paragraph (b) thereof; the amendments referred to being: (a) native liquors known as Liu Pui, Shoung Ching and a number of specified sweetened, prepared and medicated wines, and (b) native liquor known as Sun Ching—the duties upon which had previously been 15 and 20 cents per gallon respectively.

Dr. Ho Kai said the principle which prompted him to make an amendment to the scale of increased duty on native wines and spirits had been stated by him at last meeting and he had only now to repeat it. He still maintained that in all taxation they should as far as possible arrange matters so that all sections of the community should bear a just proportion in accordance with their means, and that the burden should not fall more heavily on one particular section—whether European or Chinese—than upon another. He was sorry that his words at last meeting of Council were taken by the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Hewett) and by His Excellency to mean that the duty fell more heavily upon the Chinese than upon the Europeans. He never intended to make such a contention. It was self-evident that the Chinese being in preponderance in numbers, any form of local taxation must fall more heavily upon them. Besides, as regards European wines and spirits, it was estimated that one-half of the duty was consumed by the Chinese. So that he could not in the face of these facts complain that the increased taxation was to fall heavily upon the Chinese and only lightly upon the Europeans. What he did contend was that, irrespective of race, the principle should be observed that in any form of taxation a proportionate share should be borne by each section in proportion to their means. If the Government had increased the duty on beer from 24 to 48 cents per gallon, that would have called forth as strong a protest from him as he was making on this occasion. He would have moved that in consideration of the poorer and labouring classes of Europeans, who consumed beer with their meals and, as he might say, as part of their food, they should not be taxed to such an extent but should get off lightly; and that, if it be necessary to increase the duty to any considerable extent for the purpose of raising revenue, the burden should fall more heavily on the richer and better-off classes of the community rather than upon them. In moving this resolution, he was only asking the Government to do the same justice—to extend the same consideration—to the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community as they had done to the poorer and labouring classes of the European community. In the one case they had considered it un-

wise or impolitic to impose any increase whatsoever. On the other hand, as regards the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community they had actually doubled the duty that had been paid formerly. It could not be assumed that the Government would make any distinction between the poorer class of the European and the poorer class of the Chinese communities. The only explanation possible was that it might have been assumed that in the original tariff Chinese liquors and samshu had been let off lightly. But he would remind the Council that the old tariff had been very carefully considered before it was fixed. So that it would be a lame excuse to turn round now and say that samshu was formerly too lightly taxed, and that the duty must be increased 100 per cent. The Governor had stated that beer was taken by Europeans with their meals. Not only did the Chinese take samshu with their meals but he would go further and say that very little—next to nothing—was consumed by Chinese without a meal. They might take beer or porter or whisky and soda out of meal-times, but so far as his experience went—and he was sure it would have come within the knowledge of most members of the Council too—the Chinese seldom or never took samshu in any quantity outside their meal-times. It was taken as part of a meal just as beer was taken by the poorer class of the European community and it was just as necessary for these Chinese to have samshu as it was for these Europeans to have beer at meal-times. He only asked that the same consideration be extended to that class of Chinese as to the poorer class of Europeans. Of the total revenue derived from the liquor tax last year—in round figures \$344,000—it was admitted that 60 per cent. was derived from Chinese wines and spirits and only 40 per cent. from European liquors. It was estimated that the increase of revenue to be derived from European liquors under the new tax was \$47,000, which was about 26 per cent. of the whole estimated increase. But on Chinese liquors, whether consumed by Chinese, Japanese or anybody else, the estimated revenue was about \$260,000, or an increase of some 96.12 per cent. If the increased tax were to fall upon the richer Chinese there might not then be any reason for opposing the new scale of tariff but as more than one-half of it would fall upon the shoulders of the poorer classes of Chinese he would ask the Government to revise the tariff in order to give these classes fair play in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that he had spoken on the question at the last meeting of Council and he had very few words to add that afternoon. It seemed to him that the only apparent reason for the opposition of the new scale of duties—but it was not convincing to his mind—had now fallen to the ground. He had no doubt that the figures were correct. The new scale of duties was not so unfair as hon. member tried to make out. Beer contained roughly 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol. The increase on Chinese liquor was based on liquor of 25 per cent. alcoholic strength. The better class of Chinese, however, drank liquor of 15 to 17 per cent. strength, while the lower classes, who could not afford liquor of that quality, probably drank liquor of a lower strength. The increase of duties did not appear to him to be inequitable. Government had drawn up a new tariff, which was objected to by the two hon. senior members. Government, however, had very carefully drawn up the tariff and he thought it should be adopted. He hoped that the revised scale of duties would be passed by Council. (Applause.)

The Colonial Secretary stated that he regretted Government was unable to accept the resolution.

At this point, the Colonial Secretary detailed the amount of the actual duties which were paid during 1910 on the two classes of liquor to which the resolution referred. After going into the figures at some length, the speaker said that if the resolution was accepted, the total amount of the additional duties would be \$122,000, instead of \$230,000. Government was not in a position to forego such a large sum. Hon. members may probably have been misled regarding Class A of Chinese liquors, of which huge quantities were shipped, so that unless the increased duties were imposed on Chinese liquors, no additional revenue could be derived. As regards the incidence of liquor duties, hon. senior member had given figures prepared from statistics. It would be interesting to compare the figures with those prepared by Mr. Trotman. At this stage, the speaker went into the figures and pointed out certain discrepancies in hon. senior member's figures. The main reason which had impeded Government to impose the liquor duties was the decrease in opium consumption. The increase would fall twice as heavily on non-Chinese as on Chinese.

His Excellency the Governor stated that when he spoke at the last meeting of Council on the proposed increase, he said tentatively subject to correction that beer and stout formed part of the meals of European soldiers and sailors, whereas samshu did not form part of the meals of the Chinese. He was corrected in his statement by the two hon. senior members and he had accepted the correction. However, as had been pointed out by two hon. members that afternoon, the strength of samshu differed from that of beer or stout. If the Chinese wished to drink samshu of the same strength as the European community—and the whole scheme of the new taxation was based on the alcoholic strength of liquor—the tax would be 10 cents per gallon. What he wished to point out was that the Chinese could water their samshu down to an equal strength. It seemed to him that samshu was let off too lightly in the first instance, as had been pointed out by one of hon. members. The statistics which were referred to by hon. senior member were very ably dealt with by the Colonial Secretary and the figures bore out what he had stated before—namely, that the Chinese community paid one-fifth of what the Europeans paid. The former would have to pay 2.1-2.2 times, while the latter were expected to contribute \$47,000; roughly, the Chinese would have to pay five times as much as the Europeans. In speaking of non-Chinese, was not only meant the European community and other wealthy classes, but also the Portuguese, Japanese and other sections of the community. He did not recollect any other point with which he could deal and for that reason he regretted that Government did not see its way to accepting the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said he wished to deal with the several points raised. First of all, he would deal with the point raised by hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. He (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) could not understand why hon. member misinterpreted and misquoted him. He referred to the fact that he maintained that the tax would fall more heavily on the Chinese than on the Europeans. He thought he had explained that point. What he wished to urge was that the tax would press more heavily on the poorer classes than on the better class of Chinese. Proportionally, the poorer classes would be obliged to pay quite as high a rate of duty on the liquor they consumed as the wealthy classes. The Colonial Secretary knew quite well that the Chinese labourer in the Straits commanded a higher rate of salary than here. In fact, the rate was almost double. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

On a division, the motion was lost by 10 votes to 2.

Major-General Anderson withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—“Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a rebate to the Military and Naval Authorities on intoxicating liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1900, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the

War Office will be increased by the imposition of liquor duties by a sum of approximately \$104,000 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. out of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European liquor will be paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, be it resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution accruing from liquor duties in each year a sum equal to the ascertained amount of these duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid as heretofore to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

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War Office will be increased by the imposition of liquor duties by a sum of approximately \$104,000 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. out of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European liquor will be paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, be it resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution accruing from liquor duties in each year a sum equal to the ascertained amount of these duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid as heretofore to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

His Excellency the Governor stated that when he spoke at the last meeting of Council on the proposed increase, he said tentatively subject to correction that beer and stout formed part of the meals of European soldiers and sailors, whereas samshu did not form part of the meals of the Chinese. He was corrected in his statement by the two hon. senior members and he had accepted the correction. However, as had been pointed out by two hon. members that afternoon, the strength of samshu differed from that of beer or stout. If the Chinese wished to drink samshu of the same strength as the European community—and the whole scheme of the new taxation was based on the alcoholic strength of liquor—the tax would be 10 cents per gallon. What he wished to point out was that the Chinese could water their samshu down to an equal strength. It seemed to him that samshu was let off too lightly in the first instance, as had been pointed out by one of hon. members. The statistics which were referred to by hon. senior member were very ably dealt with by the Colonial Secretary and the figures bore out what he had stated before—namely, that the Chinese community paid one-fifth of what the Europeans paid. The former would have to pay 2.1-2.2 times, while the latter were expected to contribute \$47,000; roughly, the Chinese would have to pay five times as much as the Europeans. In speaking of non-Chinese, was not only meant the European community and other wealthy classes, but also the Portuguese, Japanese and other sections of the community. He did not recollect any other point with which he could deal and for that reason he regretted that Government did not see its way to accepting the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said he wished to deal with the several points raised. First of all, he would deal with the point raised by hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. He (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) could not understand why hon. member misinterpreted and misquoted him. He referred to the fact that he maintained that the tax would fall more heavily on the Chinese than on the Europeans. He thought he had explained that point. What he wished to urge was that the tax would press more heavily on the poorer classes than on the better class of Chinese. Proportionally, the poorer classes would be obliged to pay quite as high a rate of duty on the liquor they consumed as the wealthy classes. The Colonial Secretary knew quite well that the Chinese labourer in the Straits commanded a higher rate of salary than here. In fact, the rate was almost double. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

On a division, the motion was lost by 10 votes to 2.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

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The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

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"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23TH. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAY 20TH. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH. "MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.	

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Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£71.10/-.

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Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

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Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....£43.  
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For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
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INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & SWATOW...HANGSANG	...	Saturday, 25th Mar., daylight.
MANILA.....LOONGSANG	...	Saturday, 25th Mar., 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	LAISANG	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN.....CHIPSHING	...	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Kuisang," "Namang," and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 216.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

## BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via  
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"STRATHADLE"	3,380	Lamont	13th April
"BUVERIO"	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucifer" and "Ontario" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1911.

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## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon. TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY, &c.	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th April.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

\* Carries deck passengers. ‡ Omitting Peking.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1911

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

## To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Hirano Maru	9,000	29th March	To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y650 2nd class Single... 825 Return... 850
Tango	8,000	12th April	2nd class Single... 840 Return... 860
Kamo	9,000	26th "	Old Str. 1st class Single... 600 Return... 750
Aki	7,000	10th May	2nd class Single... 840 Return... 895
Mishima	9,000	24th "	

## To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
Inaba	7,000	28th March	To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single...£30 2nd " " " " £21
Tamba	7,000	25th April	To London via New York 1st class Single...£60 via St. Lawrence... 750 1st class Single...£69
Awa	7,000	23rd May	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

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CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW, TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	"YUNNAN"	25th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINHUA"	25th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG"	28th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TAMING"	4th April, 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	10th " 4 p.m.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chihua)—with excellent passenger accommodation: Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 15.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES

Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental Ports, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., Trieste, Naples, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea, Baltic, American and African Ports.

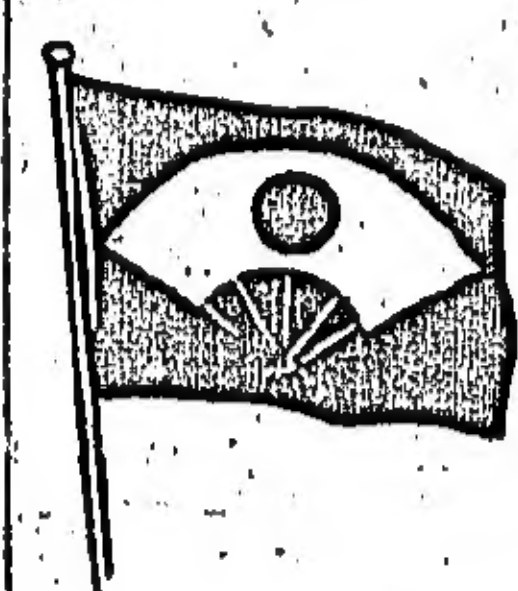
## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: "Senegambia".....24th March "Suevi".....7th April "Bayern".....20th April "Freinfels".....6th May "Scandia".....18th May "Savonia".....4th June For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Bremen, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Ambra .....25th March For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Preussent .....1st April For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Havre: S.S. Alesia .....14th April For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Rheinfe .....22nd April

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

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TOYO KISEN  
KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

CONNECTING with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Green	Friday, April 14, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tonyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Sows, turbine engines. • Twin Sows.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In conjunction with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinokuni	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 1 p.m.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-10-0, "
" " " " " "	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	" 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way.

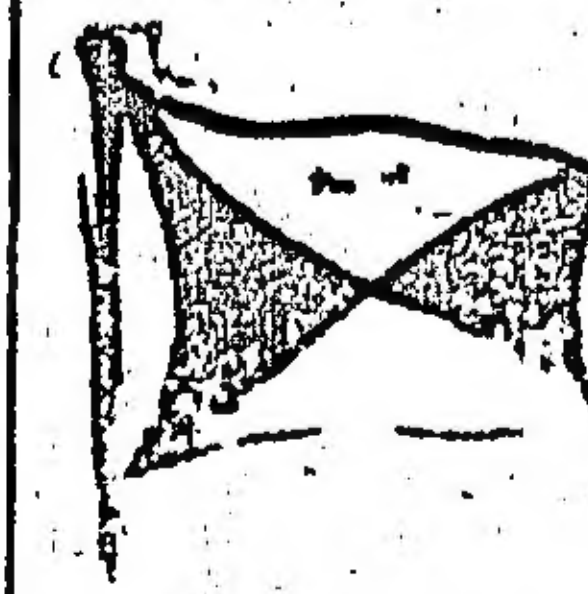
"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Sows. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

863] KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.  
PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	B. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1911.

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OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

## HONGKONG'S PROBLEMS.

The remarks made by Mr. G. Balloch on Monday afternoon in the course of the Chamber of Commerce meeting will, we feel sure, meet with cordial approval throughout the Colony. The pioneers of Hongkong were a splendid type of the merchants who have built up the trade of the Empire and they deserve to be held in affectionate remembrance by the generation which is gathering some of the harvest of their work, enterprise and foresight have made possible. But their mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders and so long as the destinies of the Chamber of Commerce remain in the safe and statesmanlike hands of its present Chairman we see no reason to despair or to fear that it will fall from its present high and well-won position as the unimpeachable exponent of the foreign mercantile community in the South of China.

Daily Press.

## THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Colony's annual expenditure has increased greatly since then, and for some years past the Colony has had to raise nearly double the amount the revenue stood at when the 20 per cent. basis of the military contribution was decided upon, and, as we have on previous occasions pointed out, the more the Colony is taxed in order to meet its necessary expenditure the larger is the amount demanded for the War Office chest. The Army Estimates have not increased in anything like the same proportion as Hongkong's military contribution during the past ten years. The facts their being what they are, H.E. General does not seem to be asking too much of the War Office when he suggests the reduction of the military contribution by a sum equivalent to the amount of duties levied by the Colony on the liquor consumed by the officers and men of the Forces serving here. The War Office by some readjustment might be able to afford it; the Colony cannot fairly be asked to make the sacrifice.

South China Morning Post.

## THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Many years have elapsed since the Anatolian Railway Company secured the concession for the prolongation of their existing system to Baghdad from Konis, the terminus of their line. The trade, in point of fact, was issued on January 16, 1902, and the final form of the convention was signed on March 5, 1903, at Constantinople. The terms of the concession are exceedingly one-sided. They impose upon Turkey the penalty of an unusually heavy kilometre guarantee aggregating, when the contribution to the working expenses of the completed sections is combined with the payments on behalf of further construction, but little less than a million sterling a year, while no allowance is made for probable revenue. Under the first head the kilometre annuity is 4,500 francs per kilometre, while under the second the payment is 11,000 francs per kilometre.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending March 11 there were 194 deaths, giving a ratio per mille of population of 34.01.



## THE COMING CLASSICS.

## OUR LEADING COLTS.

[By "Sentinel."]

At this time last year the student of meing who surveyed the two-year-old form of the previous season with a view to discovering the probable winners of the forthcoming "classic" contests experienced little difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion. Lemberg and Neil Gow seemed absolutely to dominate all their rivals. And so they did in reality. True, they did not sweep the board as they should have done; Neil Gow broke down while undergoing his preparation for the St. Leger, and Lemberg failed at Doncaster for reasons which it is hardly necessary to go into afresh. The fact remains, however, that these sons of Marco and Cyllene were just as certainly the champions of their age in 1910 as they had been in 1909.

When, however, we turn to their immediate successors, and apply the customary scrutiny to their credentials as candidates for classic honours during the racing year that is about to commence, we find the situation decidedly complex. No colts stand undeniably ahead of the contemporaries. In one sense this state of things is advantageous; the most important of our races should be consequently be all the more interesting. The matter is further complicated by the fact that some of the best horses (judged by their two-year-old form) will not be opposing each other in all three classic events. Take the cases of Seaforth and Prince Sm, for instance. Neither of these colts is in the Derby, though both can compete for the Two Thousand and St. Leger. Then Celling and Cyllene, sons of Cyllene, though eligible to compete for the Guineas and the Derby, are not in the St. Leger. St. Nat, possibly, if not probably, the best of his year, has no classic engagements nor has another useful horse, Mashroom. Most people are aware that St. Nat was entered for the Derby; but by some strange mischance his owner struck him out of the race last March in order to avoid the major forfeit.

**PROMINENT CANDIDATES.**  
Before proceeding, let me present in tabular form lists of the colts whose public form gives them the right to be regarded as potential winners of "classic" laurels. They are named in the order in which they appeared in the Free Handicap last October:—

2,000 Guineas.	Derby.
Pietri	Pietri
Seaforth	Seaforth
Prince Palatine	Prince Palatine
St. Anton	St. Anton
Sunstar	Sunstar
Wrinkler	Wrinkler
Prince Sm	Prince Sm
Celling	Celling
Cyllene	Cyllene
King William	King William
St. Leger.	
Pietri	
Seaforth	
Prince Palatine	
St. Anton	
Sunstar	
Wrinkler	
Prince Sm	
King William	

Seaforth's omission from the Derby is due to the fact that the entries for that race closed while the colt still belonged to his breeder, Lady Conyngham. His early history was, anything but encouraging; indeed, he had a very bad time of it owing to an accident. Mr. Dermot McCalmont, his present owner, nominated him for the Guineas and St. Leger. Why Celling and Cyllene were kept out of the Doncaster race I cannot say. The latter belongs to Mr. Fairie, who did not make a single entry for this year's St. Leger. By the way, of the ten horses figuring in the above list, Celling and Cyllene are the only chestnuts; the others are all bays or browns.

**KING WILLIAM'S PROSPECTS.**  
Taking the above list as it stands, there are sundry features that call for comment. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the Free Handicap was published prior to the decision of the contest for the Dewhurst Plate in which King William did at least something towards realising the hopes based on his performance in the Middle Park Plate a fortnight before, when he was fast outpacing the three horses who finished in

front of him—Borrow, Pietri, and Seaforth, the two last named of whom ran a dead-heat for second place, a neck behind Barrow. More than once I have ventured to express the opinion that King William will this year prove himself to be the best of his age. It is impossible to support this opinion by adducing evidence from the book of form. For instance, in the Middle Park Plate, he was receiving 7lb. from both Pietri and Seaforth. In the Dewhurst he and Phryxus finished only a neck in front of Atank, who has no form worth speaking about. When Pietri bent him so easily for the Gimcrack Stakes he was in receipt of 11lb. from his conqueror. In short, on form, King William must be placed well down the list of candidates for classic honours.

## A STAYER.

But there are other considerations to be reckoned with. King William is a bigish colt, and even in October he was palpably backward. We may take it that he has not yet been thoroughly trained. We may also take it that he was steadily improving on the preparation he did receive. It may also be assumed that he is one of the staying tribe. Both in the Middle Park and the Dewhurst he was putting in the strongest work while traversing the last furlong, which is against the collar. These factors, and certain others which it is difficult to describe—which arise out of intuitive reasoning, so to say—imply me to the conclusion that Lord Derby's horse is going to make history this year. He may not be able to beat Seaforth and one or two others in the Guineas, but I shall be very much surprised if (provided all goes well with him) he does not distinguish himself at Epsom and cover himself with glory at Doncaster. And having ventured on that prophecy, I will postpone until next week my further observations on the probabilities of our leading colts.

## MISSIONARY'S SUICIDE.

Miss Alice Duryea, a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, widely known for her work in China, leaped overboard from the steamer Manchuria on a recent voyage from the Orient and was drowned. Miss Duryea's health had been broken by overwork. A nurse fell asleep while watching her and the patient disappeared.

## AUCTIONS.

**PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Selling by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.**

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Particulars	Area	Perpetual Rent	Option Rent	Option Term
Lot 1. The S.S. GLENFALLOCH. Registered tonnage 2140.	1.00	100	100	100
Lot 2. The S.S. HONG MOH. Registered tonnage 3910.	1.00	100	100	100
Lot 3. The S.S. HONG WAN I. Registered tonnage 3230.	1.00	100	100	100
Lot 4. The S.S. HONG BEE. Registered tonnage 3220.	1.00	100	100	100

Hongkong, 18th Mar., 1911. [975]

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

## AUCTION SALE OF Four British Steamers

To be held at Powell & Co.'s Sale Room, on

TUESDAY, 24th March, 1911, at 2.30 p.m.

Lot 1. The S.S. GLENFALLOCH. Registered tonnage 2140.

Lot 2. The S.S. HONG MOH. Registered tonnage 3910.

Lot 3. The S.S. HONG WAN I. Registered tonnage 3230.

Lot 4. The S.S. HONG BEE. Registered tonnage 3220.

These vessels are now running between Penang, Singapore and South China ports. They have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, and can carry a large number of twelve deck passengers. Full particulars will be published later.

POWELL & CO., Auctioneers.

Singapore, 3rd Feb., 1911. [981]

## Entertainments

## MLLE. GAUTHIER,

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 25th, at 9 p.m.

## CONCERT BY THIS GREAT SINGER

FRESH FROM HER TRIUMPHS AT

Covent Garden, Berlin, Paris, The Hague.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD. [98]

## THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

Miss May Maxwell ..... BALLADIST

Miss Grace Vyeene ..... SERIO and DANCER

Miss Vera Ferrace ..... COMEDienne

Mr. Bob Stephenson ..... HUMORIST

and

THE BIORAMA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1911.

[977]

## Intimations.



TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO  
STALDEN EMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

[981]

## REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR OPTICAL NEEDS.

Our Experience extends over a period of fifteen years of successful business.

We Spared No Expense in equipping our offices with the latest and best appliances for measuring eye defects or turning out perfect lenses.

You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place that is prepared and equipped to do the best grade of work. Our optical parlors are the best in South China.

Lenses are Ground and Polished on the premises. Call and see our machinery in operation.

Philippine  
Offices  
76, Esplanade,  
MANILA.

CLARK & CO.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
HONGKONG

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work  
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK  
78ft. by 88ft. by 8ft. 6 in.  
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS  
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—  
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.  
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN.

## Entertainment:

## EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAF.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

2 Performances 7.15 &amp; 9.15 p.m.

MATINEES:

Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m.

MAGNIFICENT &amp; UP-TO-DATE PICTURES

TO-NIGHT!

The Grand Dramatic Moral Film

"Honour."

The Success of the Day.

The Donnelly's.

CHAMPION DANCERS.

A Big Novelty.

Little Kitty Donnelly.

—Queen of Infantile Artists.

Hongkong, 22nd Mar., 1911. [962]

## VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

Next Door to the Empire.

5 SESSIONS DAILY.

SUNDAY, 26th March, at 8.30 p.m.

A GRAND

Ladies' Nomination and Ribbon

Competition (Skating).

11 p.m. to 12 p.m. DANCE.

Prizes as Usual.

Ladies accompanied by Gents. (Free).

Hongkong, 22nd Mar., 1911. [960]

## 'PHONE

482.

## HONGKONG

MOTOR

GARAGE.

## Try Our

40 H.P. CLEMENT CAR

6 SEATS

\$8 ... .. An hour

24 H.P. RAMBLER CAR

4 SEATS

\$7 ... .. An hour

12 H.P. REO CAR

3 SEATS

\$5 ... .. An hour

We Repair

CYCLES,

TYPEWRITERS,

MOTORS,

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

63, Des Voeux Road Central, [46]

## Shipping-Steamers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEWARDS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haitan ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 24th March, at 11 a.m.

Haiching ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 28th March, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Haimun ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

957]

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN

## STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Aldenhams	Mar. 24.	April 5th, at Noon
Empire	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon
St. Albans	May 6.	May 27th, at Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.,

Agents. [967]

## Regular Steamship Service to New York,

via PORT and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GAZEE" ... About 7th April

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Mar., 1911. [966]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

## STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAU MATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

## TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

220, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 600.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

His Always on Hand CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

18, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.



